



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
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THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1878.

Politicians are like soldiers; they infinitely prefer skirmish fighting to engagements at close quarters. Presidents—for there are now two in this country, one de jure and one de facto; presidential candidates, cabinet ministers, congressional and all other sorts of candidates for political offices, congressional committees, and newspapers, are all discussing the means of improving the present condition of the poor people; but instead of making a direct charge in force upon the main body of the enemy—the tariff and internal revenue laws—they are blazing away at the outposts—the currency question, labor regulations, untaxable bonds, want of an income tax, and a thousand other picket posts that would be drawn in at once if the attack we suggest were made, and that would be swept away in the general defeat and rout of the main army if that attack were conducted by able commanders. Because the government tax collector doesn't come to them and demand the payment at once of the outrageously unjust proportion of the expenses of government assessed to them, the poor people lose sight of the fact that it is collected, that they pay a part of it on every article they buy, and that they are not released until the last farthing is exacted. All that is wanted to induce them to politically bury the men who continue to make effective a system of taxation, which, while it taxes all, rich and poor, is unjust to the latter, because it exacts from them infinitely more than their just proportion, is to have its criminality exposed and explained. Government is supported for the protection it affords to property—the provision respecting the protection to life being now generally ignored—and property therefore should pay its expenses; but, under the system kept up by the men the poor people continue to send to Congress year after year, for as yet they have not been robbed of their votes, and can, consequently, elect whom they please, the cost of the government is put upon them, and not upon the rich, who, by every principle of right and justice, should bear it. If the poor had the inquiry of the present system of taxation explained to them they would soon change it, and would do so by sending to Congress a class of men different from those who have been misrepresenting them for years past.

The conservative convention of the Richmond district reflected honor upon itself, the district, the State, and the entire South, last night, by nominating General Joseph E. Johnston for Congress. His action, however, occasions no surprise, for the South has now but few means left for recruiting favor or relieving itself of obligations, and not to make use of those few would evince a degree of negligence almost amounting to criminality. The whole South owes General Johnston a debt of gratitude, for he, at its first call, relinquished a permanent position of honor and emolument to fight on the weaker side, and the greater part of that debt is due by his native State, for he shed his blood in defence of her soil and in front of her capital. That the district in which that capital situated, therefore, has seized the first favorable opportunity for paying at least a portion of that debt, though no more than could have been expected, shows that the people of that district remain true to the precepts and examples of their fathers, and faithful to the principles of honor and the emotions of gratitude, even in these days of almost universal forgetfulness of past favors. Their action will be endorsed, not only by the whole State, but by the whole South, and they can rest assured that their representative will do his part toward restoring to Virginia the prestige and influence she once possessed in the Congress of the United States, and that when his term shall expire no conservative constituent can point out a single blemish in its record—nor would be disposed to do so if he could.

General R. F. Butler in suggestion, to some, body else the propriety of mailing the cars of a "newspaper scribbler" to a door post for intimidation that he, Butler, is a "bloated bondholder," says he doesn't own \$1,000,000 in United States bonds, but never a word about the immense amount of the District of Columbia 3 65 bonds which are deposited in his credit. The General was one of two who got \$162,000 for collecting \$900,000, the prize awarded to the sailors and soldiers for the capture of New Orleans; he owns granite palaces and yachts; is one of the richest men in the country, and his hands are as tender as an infant's, and his effort to deny his wealth and to include himself among the horny handed sons of industry is only on a par with some of his other effronteries. It also shows that he thoroughly understands the frailties of human nature, which requires nothing of its favorites save an assumed compliance with its prejudices, and which makes its gods of to-day out of its demons of yesterday. If the tariff and internal revenue taxes had not skinned us to pay a portion of General Butler's just share of the expenses of the government, we would bet that he will be the next Governor of Massachusetts.

The conservative convention that assembled in this city, yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Congress, took a recess at half past two o'clock this afternoon until five, when a permanent organization will be effected and the committee on credentials make their report. As the committee has decided to report in favor of admitting the Hinton delegates from the contested districts, it is generally supposed that General Hinton will receive the nomination.

## Congressional Convention.

The convention was again called to order at 8:20 o'clock last night by the temporary president.

Geo. L. Simpson, of Alexandria, stated that owing to a misapprehension, this morning, Mr. Hunter had been left off the Committee on Credentials. He asked that he be put on now, so that both contesting delegations might be represented.

Judge James Sangster, of Fairfax, seconded Mr. Simpson's remarks, and thought Alexandria county should be treated as Culpeper and Orange had been.

K. Kemper, of Alexandria, moved that R. M. Latham be appointed temporary Sergeant-at-Arms, and instructed to clear the aisles. Carried.

S. S. Turner, of Warren, opposed the motion of Mr. Simpson, and thought it too late now, after the completion of the committee had been determined, to break in on its organization.

At the request of Mr. Kent, the resolution of Mr. Turner, as adopted this morning, was read.

Mr. Kent then moved that the same privilege extended to Culpeper and Orange counties be given to Alexandria county.

Judge Thomas Smith, of Fauquier, opposed the resolution, and contended that Alexandria county had its rights. Any change now would require the Committee on Organization to make an entire reorganization of their action. Alexandria had been heard and had her rights, and it was covetous to ask two delegates. He was opposed to this going back and reconsidering. If it was to be done let the convention go back to the beginning.

Mr. Simpson reiterated his statement, and said that two of the delegates from Alexandria county had not been consulted in appointing the committee from that county.

G. S. P. Triplett, of Culpeper, favored the resolution.

The question was then taken on Mr. Kent's resolution, and it was declared lost.

Major B. P. Noland, of Loudoun, the chairman of the Committee on Credentials, stated that that committee were not ready to report, and had considerable business before them. He asked that they be allowed to sit during the recess, which request was granted.

E. L. Brockett, of Alexandria, moved to adjourn until to-morrow at noon. Lost.

A delegate asked if the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization could be made before that on credentials.

The chairman said he thought it would be in order for the committee to report, but manifestly improper for the convention to take action.

Various motions to adjourn were made and voted down.

Finally, Major J. W. Foster, of Loudoun, said that the gentleman who was employed as a stenographer by the Committee on Credentials was also the representative of a newspaper, and must remain in the hall during the sessions of the convention. Under these circumstances, and there appearing to be no business to transact, he moved to adjourn until 9 a. m. to-morrow, which was carried.

The convention met again this morning, and was called to order at 9:15 by Geo. R. Head, temporary chairman.

The Committee on Credentials being called on for a report.

Mr. J. P. Riley, of Winchester, rose to a personal explanation, and stated that for peculiar personal and private reasons he had resigned his place on the Committee on Credentials. He had acted on the committee until the Alexandria case had been decided, and would have remained further had he known that his withdrawal would have caused an adjournment. It had been rumored this morning that he had left the committee on account of its action, or from personal office, but such was not the case. With the action of the committee or with its members he had no fault to find, and as previously stated his resignation was solely from personal considerations, and in no wise connected with politics. He had learned that the committee had held that it could not proceed in the absence of a delegate from his district, and had adjourned immediately after completing the Alexandria case, and he repeated, that had he known that the committee took such a view of the case he should have remained and not allowed any personal reasons to have destroyed the progress of the committee.

The resignation was tacitly accepted, and Mr. Hinton, on the part of the Winchester delegation, reported the name of Major Holmes Conrad, to fill the vacancy on the committee, and it was accepted by the convention.

On motion of D. Lewis, of Clarke, the convention then adjourned till 12 o'clock, by which time it was reported the Committee on Credentials would be ready to report.

The convention reassembled at 12:15 and was called to order by the temporary chairman, who stated that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report for three quarters of an hour; whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Sheppard, of Warrenton, the convention took a further recess till 2 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2:30 o'clock and was called to order by the temporary president.

Major Noland, of Loudoun, from the committee on credentials, reported that they would not be able to complete their work for about one hour, and that another hour would be required to put their action in shape to be presented to the convention. The committee had had a very long and laborious work to perform and must ask the convention to be patient, as they themselves had been. He suggested an adjournment until four o'clock.

Mr. Sheppard of Fauquier moved to adjourn until half past four o'clock, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

A delegate moved to adjourn until three o'clock which was lost.

George L. Simpson, of Alexandria, stated that the Neale delegates desired to have a consultation and that he would move that the convention adjourn until five o'clock.

The question was put and the chair decided that the eyes had it, and the delegates began to leave the hall when the chair rapped to order, and said that there seemed to be some dissatisfaction and directed the sergeant-at-arms to require the members to be seated, which was done.

A division was then had, and the motion of Mr. Simpson was declared carried without a count, and the convention adjourned until 5 p. m.

Mr. Simpson announced that a caucus of the Neale delegates would be held immediately at their headquarters.

### THE NEALE CAUCUS.

At the caucus of the Neale delegates this evening it was determined to absolve Mr. N. from responsibility for any action that may be taken by his friends, and that he have full leave to exercise his own judgment as to what he may choose to do in reference to the nominee of the convention.

The caucus will doubtless agree to ask for time for consultation upon the presentation of the report of the committee on credentials, or if deemed proper to withdraw at once.

### THE RESULT.

It is most probable, at this writing, that Mr. Neale's name will not be presented to the convention, his friends contending that by his action of the committee on credentials,

he has been deprived of most of his actual strength, but it is also probable that he will acquiesce in the action of the convention and endorse the nomination, although many of his friends will not follow his leading in this particular. Mr. Neale not being before the convention Gen. Hinton will receive the nomination, probably, by acclamation.

### The Labor Question.

C. W. Elliott in his evidence before the Congressional Labor Committee yesterday stated that he formerly was an importer in Boston, but now is an agriculturalist in Nebraska. He said that machinery and steam had produced more than the world could consume. The use of machinery had drawn together into cities more people than ought to be there, and only twelve per cent. of the population were engaged in tilling the soil, the other eighty-eight per cent. living on food produced by others. The Western States produce a surplus of food, whereas the Eastern States are not thus engaged. He asserted that machinery had cheapened the labor of the working classes during the past year, and recommended that the machinery should be limited in the number of hours that it is employed. He recommended Congress to do some plan whereby the surplus labor and the waste lands could be brought under cultivation. He did not think Congress had any power to regulate the hours of labor, but the committee should collect the data so as to operate, on public opinion.

He believed in credit as a principle, but the present credit system was an evil when a corporation lends to persons of whose honesty the lenders know nothing, and careless if good interest and security can be obtained. He then made a long tirade against the introduction of cheap labor, which tended to keep down wages. He wanted to see immigration restricted, but could not recommend to Congress what law should be adopted. He wanted population restricted, as it is in France, where families are generally limited to three persons. He attacked the railroads as great monopolies, whose managers' energies were mainly directed to getting all they could out of the people, and granting no more than they were compelled to do by law or public opinion. He believed in the honorable and just distribution of property.

Mr. John Roach, the ship builder, said that he appeared as a workman who had labored at one time for one dollar and sixty cents per day, from sunrise to sunset, at the Albion Works. He had found the process of machinery, and he had found that the workman, when he had been benefited. After laboring fifteen years for one dollar and sixty cents per day, he had saved enough to begin for himself, on a very small capital. He did not work all the time, as there was not work to do always, and even then he had to take his wages partly in cash and partly in orders on Wednesday. One exists in this city to day where Mr. Albion had given John Roach an order for a pair of pantaloons as a part of his week's wages. At that time workmen were saying, but the war had taught them extravagance. When the wages rose from one dollar and sixty cents to four dollars and five dollars per day, the workmen indulged in luxuries that they could not afford. Mr. Roach asked whether it would be wise to destroy the agricultural implements, and thus allow Russia to compete with the United States in her products of cereals, to the disadvantage of the country? When England found that she could not feed her people from her own lands she removed her corn laws and gave her people cheap bread.

When she found that she could build ships as cheaply as any other country in the world, she removed her navigation laws. Mr. Roach then spoke about ship building, and said that modern ships could be built now in this country at from \$37 to \$40 per ton fully equipped. After the Revolutionary war the country was a wilderness and without capital. The wise men of the time founded the navigation laws; ships were greatly needed and no capital to purchase them; ship carpenters were paid by barter of grain for labor, and so on. But it developed the ship building, and by 1812 American produced vessels that taught England a lesson which she has never forgotten. After 1812 up to the rebellion \$17,000,000 were brought into the country for ships built in this country—ships the most rapid and best built in the world. On this island 15,000 men were employed in building ships up to the war of the rebellion. To-day only one shipyard exists on the island, where numerous and flourishing establishments had stood before the rebellion. He thought one of the worst mistakes was like his own shops, to pour a million dollars of machinery in this island, and workmen unemployed because the shops were idle. He recited the effects of the war in the withdrawal of labor from active pursuits and the rise in wages and everything consumed. Every one began to be extravagant, both in public and private life, and this was done on credit which has now to be paid, leaving a heavy taxation behind. The time for the realization of values came, property began to find its level, everything shrank, supposed rich men were discovered to be poor, and unhealthy economy began to rule and the industries were checked, throwing the labor classes out of employment. He also referred to the era of railroad speculation, the rapid development of mining and manufacture under this speculation, its sudden stoppage under the panic and the distress which followed in the mining districts and the iron works. He then referred to the three great branches of trade—agriculture, manufacture and commerce.

He then showed that the introduction of machinery in working farms and the workman had been benefited and was able to earn more wages, for before the moving machine was invented farm hands could not earn more than \$8 per month.

Mr. Cyrus Bussing, President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce did not believe we were producing too much, or that the condition of the country was as bad as described. The war took away a large number of mechanics and the men employed in manufacturing establishments. When these men came back they found their places occupied, and their work done by machinery, and the Government had no employment to offer them. These men have been floating about since. He said that the danger now was that too many men would go to agriculture. Improvement of our means of internal water navigation was an absolute necessity. There was no use in raising wheat or any other crop in Western or Southwestern States unless there were cheap and ready facilities to transport these crops to the seaboard cities for sale and shipping. The Government should make liberal appropriations for improvement of river navigation. What the country at the present moment wants is specie payment, which will give confidence in the Government, and from this will flow confidence in each other, and revival in commercial enterprises. He next referred to the sugar production of Louisiana.

The sugar planters in that State were not in a position to compete with the planters of Cuba on account of want of proper and cheap transportation facilities. The Mississippi river should be confined to its bed. This would make the river navigable at all points and also save thousands of acres of the richest land in the world, fully rivaling the banks of the Nile. This is a national question. A channel of ten feet of water could be procured uninterrupted from St. Louis to New Orleans. He would ask and urge the committee to impress upon Congress the great necessity of making the Mississippi navigable and that liberal appropriations should be made for that purpose. Importance of river navigation was acknowledged by every business man. Without it the products of the country would have to be carried on railroads, whose tariffs of freight would make production of cotton, sugar, lumber, corn, wheat, &c., not only unprofitable, but a loss.

Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture will accomplish this in a short period.

### Yellow Fever.

A dispatch from St. Louis to the New York Herald says Mrs. Hart, daughter of a prominent St. Louis merchant, arrived here this morning from Grenada, having left there yesterday morning. Her husband died a week ago from the terrible disease. During an interview with a reporter this afternoon she said:—

Grenada, up to the present time, was always considered a very healthy city. In fact, in 1873, when fever was raging in Memphis, it was made the retreat of all who desired to avoid the scourge. It is a very pleasant little place, and was until two weeks ago a thriving, populous and gay town. No one ever dreamt of the fever coming there, and when an old lady on Main street died with black vomit there was no surprise exhibited or alarm felt. Grenada then had a population of 2,500 persons.

"And how many of these are left now?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said Mrs. Hart, "when I left them Sunday morning there were two preachers," and she marked them off on her fingers—"one Odd Fellow"—another finger was added to the first two—"two ministers."

"That's five," suggested the reporter.

"And two members of the Howard Association, making seven in all."

"And these are the only ones left in Grenada?"

"Grenada are the only ones who are well in Grenada who were there four weeks ago. They took the dead and dying away from town at first. Few were to be seen on the streets, and only the delicious cries of the stricken and the low whispers of the nurses and physicians were heard on the street. 'It was a sad thing to think of,' said Mrs. Hart, 'that Grenada, which had always held its doors open to refugees from Memphis and New Orleans should thus close them against the poor sufferers.'

"And it was awful to see the trains which we used to see stop every day at our doors hurrying through the town at the thirty or forty miles an hour with closed windows and barred doors as if Grenada were a veritable blackhole and the slightest breath of its atmosphere was reeking with death. But so it was. The trains would not stop at all in the town, but rush through it."

"General Waltheil, who had been connected with the road, was telegraphing for a whole day to have a train stop in order that he might get his family on, and when the train came up the depot was literally alive with people, and in two minutes after the cars stopped, and being the time agreed upon, the depot was bare of people. All had packed their selves into the coaches and were seen whirling away beyond the reach of the scourge."

"The opinion of the physicians and of a great many persons is that it is not yellow fever at all, but some indescribable plague. Persons who have had yellow fever, you know, are not so much liable to a second attack; but this disease makes no distinction. Nurses who have had the yellow fever have gone down, and the usual fever treatment appears to be fruitless. It is of a very malignant type. The fever itself lasts twelve hours."

Mrs. Hart said:—"The plague spread rapidly until all were down except these enumerated. The scene was terrible. The dead were buried in the clothes in which they died. Sometimes the hearse hurried away leaving the remains ever ground, no grave being dug. Food was painfully scarce. For over a week had eaten only bread. The atmosphere was heavy with poison. It could be fairly tested in the air, and it was impossible to remove it with disinfectants. There was no difficulty at all in leaving town. I went to the junction where the train stops to put off and take on the mail and I went to Louisville. No one prevented me from going. I was told on Friday I could go. In fact there is no necessity for prevention as there is no one to leave."

A dispatch from New Orleans says:—

At the Charity Society to day Dr. Samuel Chapan tried an exceedingly interesting experiment, which, if successful, will revolutionize the treatment of yellow fever, and justly be regarded as one of the most important medical discoveries of the age. The patient was in a moribund condition, having been sick with yellow fever twenty-four hours without attention, his only medicine being a Seidlitz powder. The temperature of his body indicated 105.2 degrees. His pulse beat 100 a minute and he presented the appearance of one who would die in a very few minutes. The patient was stripped naked, placed upon one of Dr. Kidder's fever cots, which has a bedstead of india rubber receptacle beneath, and sprinkled with ice water from a sprinkling can every two hours and a quarter. At the expiration of that time the temperature of the body was reduced to 98 degrees and the pulse to 90.

When the sprinkling ceased the temperature of the body returned to the normal heat in health, the fever disappeared and the patient fell into a gentle sleep, which still continues. At present writing this first experiment in cold water treatment is attracting widespread attention among physicians, and should the patient recover it is predicted that the disease will be mastered. After the sprinkling the patient was covered with a sheet.

Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, of Bryantown, Charles county, Md., and the Postmaster General, including his views on the subject of yellow fever, which he has "arrived at after most laborious research and observation," accompanied by a permission to telegraph them to New Orleans and other telegraphic stations, are faithfully carried out there will not be a new case forty-eight hours after. He adds that he has been endeavoring by every means in his power for eight or nine years to bring the subject before the country, but in vain. Letters have been written by him to Senators Beck and White without eliciting a response. He draws up a form of dispatch for use by the Postmaster General, in which the views, so unkindly treated, are given in full. It commences: "Dr. Samuel A. Mudd sends compliments to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury and kind wishes to the afflicted. After mature study I have come to the following conclusions, which experience and observation have fully satisfied me of their truth." After setting forth that the poison of infection bears the same relation to disease that spirituous drink does to drunkenness or mercury to salivation, and that this poison is to the dead matter eliminated from the system and absorbed into bedding as contagion is to the living tissues, he concludes:—"That if articles of bedding, particularly woolen blankets, throughout the whole city be saturated with strong soap water, washed out and dried, the means of extension would be cut off and the disease could no more prevail than a fire burn without fuel." Similar precautions are advised to prevent nurses and attendants from falling sick. The letter concludes: "I offer my services, and if accorded the free use of the telegraph can as easily attend the sick from Washington as if personally present in New Orleans."

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—The condition of our city to night surpasses the most sombre imagining of misery. For the past twenty-four hours, ending at six p. m., sixty-two deaths have occurred, of which only four were from other causes than yellow fever. Of these forty-seven were whites and eleven colored. The new cases number 110. During the day our physicians were so worn out in attending sick calls that to-night for self-preservation they are resting, many in the country, and others in unknown parts of the city, while friends of the sick are searching in vain for medical attendants.

The following report to the Howards to day from Dr. R. W. Mitchell, director of the medical corps of ten physicians employed by the association, gives some idea of the condition of things:

I need more physicians immediately. I find scores of people sick and dying without having been seen by physicians. The scenes of death and distress to day and to night are indescribable. Members of relief committees have been called to see sick persons and, responding to calls, found in some cases corpses

lying in beds or on floors without even a single watcher. The members of the Independent Order of Workmen to-day buried five members of the fraternity.

Among the new cases are W. C. Woodruff, W. J. Smith, Jr., Father Walsh, of St. Bridget's, and D. H. Reahart, of the Howards. Among the dead George Kealhofer, of the Southern express, and Dr. A. Thevet and T. P. Watson. Rev. Eugene Daniels, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, is among the new cases reported to-night.

VIKSBURG, Aug. 28.—It has been cloudy all day, and the thermometer 92°. A light rain is falling to-night. One hundred and twenty-five new cases of fever have been reported during the past twenty-four hours. There were fifteen deaths. Among the new cases are Dr. O'Leary and Acting Mayor J. F. Doll.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The deaths for the last two days include twelve children, under five years, and seven between five and ten. From noon up to six p. m. only eleven deaths had been reported at the office of the board of health—four adults and seven children under eight years of age.

On Katterpe street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, there being a temporary barricade was placed across the street, to avoid the noise of vehicles passing over cobble stones, with which the street is paved. A milkman came along and insisted upon passing with his cart, saying he had paid his license and intended to drive on any street he pleased. The milkman attempted to force his way through, but was fired upon by a citizen and driven off.

A dispatch from Port Gibson, Miss., to the Howard Association of New Orleans says:—Fever very fatal, and no abatement. Two hundred and thirty cases and thirty-five deaths to date.

A correspondent at Canton, Miss., under date of 27th says: I arrived here Sunday last. Pretty tough times. Not a single business house opened except two drug stores. Once a population of 3,500, but now only 75 whites are to be found here. The mayor and family are sick, and the board of aldermen have fled. The court house is locked up, and the officers have gone to some safer place. Nothing but hearse and coffins are to be seen on the streets. Some thirty five or forty cases of yellow fever here. The death list includes Miss Steele, Mrs. Falcon, the three Misses Henry, Dr. McKay, Mrs. Garrett, Miss Bruthall, &c. Many negroes have died within the past few days. The few whites now here are scared, because not a single case of yellow fever has been declared successfully. No person attacked has recovered.

The Howard Association relief list is gradually increasing, there being about 125 new applications daily. The Young Men's Christian Association now have 100 patients on their relief list. Seven hundred cases of the fever have occurred at Vicksburg.

### Public Schools at Falls Church.

FALLS CHURCH, August 27, 1878.—Pursuant to a call from the Town Council convening the people of Falls Church interested in education to consider the prospect of a continuance of our school, a public meeting was held at Jefferson Institute on this date.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. B. W. Pond in the chair, with J. C. DePutron, Secretary.

A. L. Merrifield explained the object of the meeting to be to provide ways and means for the continuance of the school.

Messrs. Merrifield, Beyer, Pond, Joseph E. Birch, Dr. Davis and J. C. DePutron discussed the subject, the importance of which was generally conceded.

Mr. Davis moved the appointment of a committee to draft a call for a future meeting, to be signed by those present, asking the citizens to assemble and take action in the matter.

Mr. Merrifield proposed to amend by authorizing the committee to collect subscriptions, which was not accepted.

Mr. Pond proposed to amend the call so as to provide for the election of a new board of local school trustees, which was not accepted.

The motion of Dr. Davis was adopted, and Dr. Davis, George B. Ives and J. C. DePutron appointed to draft the call.

Mr. Platt moved to instruct the committee to petition Council to issue a call for the meeting at the same time and place as called by the committee to consider the matter.

After some discussion, Mr. Platt, by consent, withdrew his motion.

J. C. DePutron, from the committee, reported a call, which was adopted.

Mr. Beyer moved to adjourn to Saturday evening, August 31st, when the meeting adjourned.

Dr. DePutron moved to amend by making the date Tuesday evening, Sept. 3d, at 7:30 o'clock, which amendment was accepted and the motion adopted.

Those present at the meeting, with the exception of some who had left before the proceedings, signed the call which had been drafted, and after the adoption of a motion authorizing the secretary to sign and issue copies of the call for posting and publication in the Alexandria Gazette and Falls Church Advertiser, the meeting adjourned to the time designated in the call.

The following is the call adopted by the meeting:

Falls Church, Va., Aug. 27, 1878.

The educational interests of our community demanding immediate attention at our hands, as the annual date for the commencement of the school year is rapidly approaching, the undersigned having met, at the call of the Town Council, to discuss the best means of providing funds for the support of the same, feel the necessity of a more liberal expression of sentiment from the general public, and hereby call upon the citizens of Falls Church interested in school matters to meet at Jefferson Institute on Tuesday evening, Sept. 3d, proximo, at 7:30 o'clock, to deliberate on and devise such measures as may meet the views of the majority of the people. The call is rendered the more imperative by the doubtful condition of the State school funds, from which we have little to expect for this session, and throws our community more completely upon its own resources than heretofore. Every friend of education is requested to be present, as there may be matters of more than ordinary importance brought to their attention.

Rev. B. W. Pond, George B. Ives, J. C. DePutron, George M. Thompson, D. L. Davis, M. D., George W. Mankin, Mrs. E. B. Davis, George A. L. Merrifield, Rev. J. S. Beyer, Rev. L. B. Pratt, Munson E. B. D. Harrington, Morgan Stone. Copy—J. C. DePutron, Secretary.

### Does Thyra Love the Prince.

A rumor is current this week that Prince Louis Napoleon is about to be betrothed to the Princess Thyra of Denmark, the youngest and sole unmarried daughter of King Christian. I cannot say I attach much credence to this report, as this young lady has already been the subject of several on dit of the same nature.

The Crown Prince of Hanover, our own Duke of Connaught, and the King of Bavaria have each visited the Danish Court, and made the acquaintance of the Princess, presumably with a view to winning her hand. But none were successful, and I am afraid that Prince Napoleon will not meet with a better fate. The King of Denmark, it is said, is opposed to the match on account of the very vague prospects of the suit, but the Princess herself is rather deeply smitten—at least so it is reported in Bonapartist circles.—London Correspondent.

The other day, as two newly arrived Micks were walking up Kearney street, a pavement trap-door opened and a Chinese store porter emerged. "Bogorra!" said one of the Paddies, "if they haven't got a tunnel clane thro' from Chinee, had luck to them!"

"Do you like to go to church?" said a lady to Mrs. Partington. "Law me! I do," replied Mrs. P. "Nothing does me such good as to get up early on Sunday morning and go to church and hear a popular minister dispense with the gospel."

High back combs, with engraved white metal tops, are in great demand.

CALL HORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND AND A SWISS CONDENSED MILK for sale by GEO. MCBURNIE & SON, aug 19

### Letter from Minnesotans.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
ST. PAUL, Aug. 24, 1878.—It matters not how truthful a man may naturally be, just as sure as he makes a trip to this western country he will fall a victim to the vice of exaggeration. It is in the atmosphere, in the water, in everything. Why, after crossing Mason and Dixon's line on one of these great western railroad routes the passengers who came aboard seem to think it as necessary to provide themselves with a lie as with lunch or a ticket. I despise a falsehood with almost the same unqualified intensity evinced by that energetic young ex-actor who played such sad havoc with his father's prospective cherry orchard, and who, when caught in the act, and finding all the avenues of escape closed upon him, unlike the family Adam, laying all the blame of eating the forbidden fruit upon the weaker vessel, the lady, crying out with theatrical fervor, "She tempted me!"—may as well stand up like a man, knowing his father kept no whipping post, and confessing judgment. Just it should be confessed that I have also fallen a victim to the western infection, I desire to dedicate to you, and I am a shining exception to the general rule, and in communicating to your paper, I propose to observe the most accurate.

On the Pennsylvania road, in the western part of the Keystone State, I saw trains of cars so long, that it was many cars attached, that, although they were running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, in different directions, it took them half an hour to pass each other.

At Pittsburg, every brick in the town is made with a smelter's slag. I sat in the cars enough in my eyes in forty-five minutes to start an Alexandria and yard. They bring on the smelting there in a coffin and shoot them into the air windows with a double barrel gun. It's the most horrible place I have struck yet. There is no danger of starvation in Pittsburg.